IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

THREATENED RETALIATORY MEASURES.

Im .. wat Measures in the Rebel

House. NEWS FROM THE RAPIDAN.

Artillery Skirmish Near Raccoon

Statement of a Party Direct

from Richmond. The Rebel Force at the Seven

Days' Battles.

THEIR ACTUAL LOSS.

RAPIDARRIVAL OF CONSCRIPTS

Present Disposition of the Rebel Forces.

We have received the Richmond Examiner of the 18th and the Richmond Enquirer of the 19th inst., from which be transfer to our columns the following highly interestng news from the rebel capital.

SENATE:
MONDAY, August 18, 1562.
The Senate reassembled, pursuant to adjournment, in the chamber of the renate of Virginia, and was opened it to prayer by the Rev. Mr. Seeley, of the Baptist burch.

hr, his.—17.

The absence a are.—Messrs. Johnson and Mitchell, of Irkumas. Mr. L.wis, or Georgia; Mr. Simms, of Konsoky; Mr. Sparow, of Louisiana; Mr. Peyton, of Missouri; Messrs. Barnwell and Orr, of South Carolina, and Ir. Henry, of Tennessee.—9.

The President announce i the presence of a quorum.

Mr. Chay, of Alabama, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

hich was adopted:—
Resolved, Th 't the Secretary of the Senate communiate to the House of Representatives that the Senate has
bet, pursuant to adjournment, and is ready to proceed to

After a brief intermission, the Clerk of the House pre-pated a message from the House, announcing the readi-ess of that body to proceed with the labors before it, as the passage of a resolution, appointing a joint com-nutes to mform the President that Congress had been only a membled and was propared to receive any commu-tation from him. by a nembled and was prepared by a nembled and was prepared in the resolution, and contain the Senate concurred in the resolution, and On mail n. the Senate concurred in the resolution and Senate Committee Messra.

Fig. NANGE gaven tice that on to-morrow he should be the following result too :—
Resolved, First the 43d rule of the Rules of the Senate but he stricken out, and that the 48th rule be stricken at and the following words inserted:—"All legislative usions shall be held with open doors, except otherwise blood by a rule of two thirds of the members, the said out to be taken by years and mays."

[The 43d and 45th rules relate especially to the matter j series cessions.]

The Joint Committee, on the part of the Senate, to wait a the President, returning, the Chairman, Mr. CLAY, re-

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE. D THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

evolved in a desolating war. The sufferings endured by portions of the people excite the deepest scheinted be government, and the sympathy thes evoked has heightened by the patriotic devotion with which a sufferings have been borne. The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, always claiming the gratiof the country, have been further illustrated on great body of the people have continued to manifest a

tional liberty of our dual triumph in the pending Bruggle against desputio usurpation.

The vast army which threatened the capital of the Investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his en a scale such as modern history does not record to ot that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as

stained soldier, but gives a surance to the friends of con

The perfidy which disrega ded rights secured by con mared by every consideration of honor, have been in poest as have charged the character of the hostilities raged by o recomies, who are becoming daily less re-ordul of the usages of civilized war and the diclases of hemanity. Rapine and wanton destruction o pri ate property, war upon non-combatants, mur-der of captives, bloody threats to avenge the armed citizens, orders of banishment against peacefu farmers engaged in the cultivation of the sell, are some need by our ruthless invaders to enforce th submittadon of a fros people to foreign away. Confisca the nite. ruin of the cuties population of these States are presen by their Congress and approved by their Ex contice. The moneyed obligations of the Confederate sotoriety that sufficiently attests the knowledge of their nt, and its completty in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the southers of the invad-ing armies are found supplied with large quantitles of these forgod notes as a means of descouling the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the generals of the Unite exciting service insurrection, and in arming and training claves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the

production of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose the gonduct of Benjamin F. Butter his faffed to so sure frend his government the sanction and applause with logs and portions of the press of the United States. To haquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrohous conduct of some of their military commandants inon the protext that the inquery was insulting, and no

hearted defenders be driven to wreak venge noe on un levers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of arms,

which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little

of their clergymen, now engage in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferceity, and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe every energy and every re-source at our disposal.

I append for your information a copy of the papers ex-

hibiting the action of the government, up to the present time, for the repression of the outrages committed on

necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war command almost undivided at-

the public defence by general enrolment, and to render uniform the rules governing troops in the service, have

mired, though it is not believed that in any of the States he popular mind has withheld its sanction from either by harmonious as well as zealous action that a govern t as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and unprovided with the ma vast a scale, can fulfil its duties. Upon you, who are fully informed of the acts and purposes of the governiments of the people, must reliance be placed to secure tablishing that entire co-operation of the State and Con-federate governments which is essential to the well being of both at all times, but which is now indispensable their very existence.

And if any legislation shall seem to you appropria

for adjusting differences of opinion, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to co-operate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public determs with a proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of the State authorities.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit

in detail the operations of that department. It will be seen with satisfaction that the credit of the government ocurities rentains unimpaired, and that this credit is fully justified by the comparatively small amount of account mulated debt, notwithstanding the magnitude of our mili vided for the purchase of supplies with the bonds of the totes has been so marked that the legislation is reco mended to authorize an increase in the issue of Trausur. these notes are convertible into eight per cent bends forms an efficient and permanent safeguard against any serious depreciation of the currency. Your attention is also invited to the means proposed by the Secretary for facilitating the preparation of these notes, and for guarding them against forgery. It is due to our people to state that no manufacture of counterful notes exists within our limits, and that they are imported all from the

The report of the Secretary of War, which is submitted, contains numerous suggestions for the legislation decime desirable in order to add to the efficiency of the service. I invite your favorable consideration especially to those recommendations which are intended to secure the proper execution of the Conscript law, and the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments, when so reduced which is necessary in the army, while an undue burther is imposed on the Treasury. The necessity for a me logistation for controlling military temaportation on the railroads, and improving their present defective condition forces itself upon the attention of the government, and I trust that you will be able to devise satisfac lory measures for attaining this purpose. The legisla tion on the subject of general officers involves the vice in some difficulties which are pointed out by the secretary, and for which the remedy suggested by him seems appropriate.

army, in the event of emergencies not now anticipated. The very large increase of forces recently called this the fleid by the President of the United States was render it in case. so as to embrace preons beween the ages of thirty for and forty-five years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguish their leads a finalize the forceight requires that if a necessity should be sudlenly developed during the re ess of Congress requiring increased forces for our defence, means should exist for calling such forces into the field, without awaiting the re-

visional a my, it was to be anticipated that mistakes troduce i into the service. In the absence of experience pointments, as well as electrons, have been sometime withdrawing the commissions of others who are I trust that you will find means for relating the army

Within a recent period we have effected the oblest a prisoners, which is now being executed by delivery at the points agreed upon, and which will, it is beject s, cedily restore our brave and unf ritime a countrymen to their places in the ranks of the army, from which, by the details of this arrang most will be communicated to

in his re ort and the accompanying documents.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy em

statement of the operations and present condition of the branch of the public service, both silect and arbore; the enstruction and equipment of armed currie a home and abroad, the manufacture of ordinance and ordinance stores, the establishment of workshops and the development of our resources of coal and of con. Some legis difficulties now experienced on thes point are It to distri-

providing a remedy.

The report of the Postmaster General discloses the embarrassments which resided in the postal service from the occupation by the energy of the Massashpi Eiver and portions of the territory of the different States. The measures laker ments as far as planticable, are detailed in the reports penses of the deportment were largely decreased, while its revenue was augmented, as compared with a carre-ponding period suding on the 30th June, 1880, when the postal service for these States was conducted under the authority designted to the United States. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to delegation whether the measures, of bringing the expenditures of the department within the

required by the constitution.

I am happy to inform you that, in spite both of bins. distinct and forcats, med in profusion by the agents of the government of the United States, the Indian na some of the offices of agents and superintendents, delay ances to which they are entitled. I would advise some provision authorizing rayments to be made by other of ficers, in the absence of those especially charged by law

vor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy.
And it becomes us reverently to return our thanks and h mbly to ask of his bountoousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged.
RICHMOND, August 15, 1862. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. Huxora, the message and accompany-ing documents were received and laid on the table, and one thousand extra copies ordered to be printed. The Senate then adjourned.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at twolve o'clock by the speaker, Mr. Becock of Virginia.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Early, Bishop of the Methodist Church

The roll was then called by the Clerk, when the follow-

The roll was then called by the Clerk, when the following members answered to their names:—

Mesers Ashe, Batson, Bell, Bocock, Boteler, Bridges, E. M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chiton, Clarke, Clouton, Cellier, Conrow, Carrin, Core y, Dargan, Puprece, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Fister, Gatther, Garrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Haily, Harris, Heiskill, Herbert, Bilton, Holombe, Johnston, Jones, Kenon, of Ga.; Lander, Lewis, Lyon, of Ala.; Machen, McDowell, McRie, Mencos, Miles, Perkins, Reid, Bussell, Sexton, Smith, of Ala.; Strichtand, Swan, Pripie, Vest, Welch, Wright, of Ga.; Wright, of Texas.

Swan, frippe, vest, Weich, Wright, of Ga.; Wright, of Texas.

The Speaker announced that a quorum was present.

Mesars, Saldwin, of Va.; Barkedale, of Miss.; Wilcox, of Texas, and Barkina, of Fla., were reported as provented by indisposition from attending. Mr. Balawin subsequently appeared in his seat, as did also Mr. Lyons, of Virsina.

Mr. Collier, of Va. (successor to General R. A. Pryor), and Mr. Hodges, of Kentucky, took the eath of office at the hands of the Speaker, the members of the House standing during its administration.

A message was received from the Senate stating that a quorum of that body was in attendance and had organized for business.

A similar message of courtesy was despatched to the Senate

Sensie

Mr Curar, of Ala., moved that a committee of three be
appended by the House to wait upon the Plesident, coulointly with a similar committee on the pert of the Senate,
and infor m lim of the organization of the two houses and
their readiness to receive any communication he might oper to make. Agreed to.
s. S. Curry, Perkins, of La., and Jones, of Tenn.,
appointed the committee.

were appointed the committee.

The Sera, as laid before the House a letter from Mr. A.
G. Jenkins, of Virginia, stating that he had fo warded to
the Governor of Virginia a resignation of his seat in the
House of Representatives.

On motion f Mr. Russell, of Va., referred to Commit. se on Flections. The states were then called in alphabetical order for

the states were then called in alphabetical order for resolutions, memorials, &c.

Alabama, Arkansas and Florida made no response.

Mr. Garragal, of Ga., offered a bill making freasury notesta legal tender in payment of dobts. Fie desired prompt action, and moved that the bill be made the special order for Russiay of next week.

Mr. Grear, of Ala., said the business of the House had been greatly impeded at its hat east-on by the name one special orders. He logical we would avoid the evil now, Mr. Gan gent, including metion so as to refer the bill to the Con mittee on the Judickary.

Mr. Govar assented, and hepsifor an early report, for he, to, desired groupt decision, and also a prompt reject in of the bill.

Mr. Fortz, of tenn., joined in a desire for a prompt report, but he sed it would be favorable to the bill.

The menion to refer was agreed to.

Mr. Garragaliatio off red a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of compelling the Commissary Department to furnish our sciences with more and better food. (Some minifestations of apinasse in the scallery.) Agreed to.

Mr. Wubarr, of Ga., offered a memorial of a Confederate War ax (of ector of that state, a king for additional compensation. He moved to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, saying that he hoped the commutee of Ways and Means, saying that he hoped the commutee of Kentacky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and North greed to. Kentucky, Louisiaca, Missiscippi, Missouri and North

Kentucky, Louislava, Mississippi, Missouri and North Carolina made no response.

M. Musz, of S. C., effered a bill to amoud the Conscript act. (It extends the application of the law to all citizens inder forty five years of age.)

Also a bill to p high slaves taken in arms and the white mon assuming to be their efficient. (It provides that the mixes to taken sharl be dilivered up to the authorities of the State in which caltered, to be disposed of by its laws and the white efficient to be hang or also delivered at the State authorities.)

Both bills referred to the Committee on Military Affirs. Mr. Fors, of Tenna, offered a bill for retributely purposes. Referred to Committee on Military Anairs, (It rects that he energy off set best one particular collisions of the decimal and another act. It consists that an officer the index of the state of the decimal of the map have ordered such act of presence (officers to be preferred) taken from the energy of suffer the first indicate on our ciptured solders or efficiently.

from the enemy to super the face inflated on our captures soldiers or editions?

Also a bill for the treatment of captives. It provides that any officer or private captured by our army who shall have committed any officer p onounced feomious by the laws of the confederacy or any state, shall be deliver-

Mr. Foorn, resuming, also offered a bill to re-

of the Minery Committee.

Mr. Four also prescuted an argumentative presmble and regulation in favor of open new-loss of Congress, and

to the dilicary committee.

Mr. Fournaiso prescried an argumentative preamble and resolution in Save of open accident of Congress, and providing that be nesterth a motion to go into accretional and relicition in Avar of open accident of Congress, and providing that be nesterth a motion to go into accretional and relicities and accident was the history vete, by year and mays.

Ar Fourn entoresed his reactions as a melongth. On his motion it was the history vete, by year and mays.

The private scerciary of the President was here an nourest, and desirency of the President was here an nourest, and desirency of the President was here an increase from the Erecklett, which was read. Accompanying the message were reports from the secretaries of War and the Navy; also from the Postmester General: also the correspondence between Generals Lee and Halleck relitive to the enemy's barbarities. The correspondence and the report of the Secretary of War were read. A thousand capies of the message and documents, except the report of the Secretary of War were read to be prived. The Secretary of War were read to be prived to he was made up a acquestion that here tright be made read in the report of the Secretary of Secretary of were presented a report from the acceptacy of Secretary of Secretary of the department, there salues, nativities, &c. Ordered to be prived. The owners, and resuming, effect a billiary recide for read successful and in indemnifyting the lower of the committee of the conscription law. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs, to ing the whether the committee on Military Affairs to ing the whether the committee on Military Affairs to ing the whether the committee on Military Affairs to ing the whether the committee on Military Affairs to ing the committee, and asso, what registation is thereby readered necessary.

Also, a but to represent the arrection of the enemy, Referred with the Ada g.

We have been able to obtain from a person who left

Richmond on Friday inst some interesting information. He has been in the rebel capital for some time past, and appears to be conversant with the general state of affairs n and around the city. He catimates the force of the reighing to have been between two hundred thouse of and sides that their less during that time amounted to at least day; so that now the force is fully equal, in point of was among the best troops of the robel army, and it will take a long time to bring the raw conscripts up to the standard of the troops that have been killed and wour fed He reports that McCleflan's movements have be in Richmond as soon as commenced, and that as soon as gress frey at once moved large bodies of their heat troops

crushing blows, to everwheim the Union forces before they can be reinforced to a sufficient extent to oppose

of the most extensive character. These north of the city are fully armed and manned by experienced artificists. Those on the south side are comparatively neglected, for the reason that they anticipate no danger in that direc-

Fort Darling, at Drury's Bluff, is new completed, and ally rifles, and the face of the work is constructed in ich a manner as to re ist the passage of any projectile over which is a plating of four-inch iron, the whole place

fly off, without the possibility of doing damage.

Obstructions of the most substantial character been placed in the river opposite and above Fort Darling, and the most rabid of the rebels of Richmond selvocate and Rocketts, and the construction of a railroad for to find a new channel.

In regard to the iron-clad ram Merrimac N he says that she is about one hundred and fifty feet long, and constructed very much on annot be completed for at least four we ks yet. The in ormation he gives regarding the ram was derived from men who had worked upon her. No information was ob-tained regarding her armament. The Tredegar works are

running night and day on ordnance, shot, shell. &c., &c.
The health of the citizens of Richmond is reported as nortality among the sick and wounded soldiers is, how cen used for hospitals, but many private resider arge number of the wemen and children left Richm when they considered the city in danger, and they have very uncertain, no matter how distant the Union acmy

but do not hesitate to say, should Richmond be vrested from them, it would virtually end the war; for the retel army, although determined Richmond, would disband, and could not sgain be brought to gether. The number of Unionists in Richmond is esti nated at not over three thousand, and they consist princi pally of naturalized foreigners.

bad. Mechanics can obtain work, but & takes all their wages to clothe them. He gives the following as the butter, one dollar per pound; eggs, one dollar per dozen one dollar per dozen; cabbage, one dollar per head; green tea, from sixteen to twenty dollars per pound.

The rebels expect to receive from Maryland from ten twenty thousand men on account of President Lincoln's order for drafting. Many are reaching Richmo d, as he go numbers are expected to arrive. They cross constantly from all parts of lower Maryland, below lower edar Point, on the Potomae; but principally by way of Leonardstown at d Britton's Bay.

The rebels have the highest opinion of McClellan's

gene alship. They consider his movements on the penusuia as masterly, and now breathe freely to think he is emoved from their doors. They tear McClellan, and gloat over the operations of the about opists and political movements; for they know all operations to defeat the plans of McClellan is but placing victory within their

Our informant crossed the Potomac river from a point shortly after leaving the Virgin a shore they maked un the body of a female, evidently a lady, which they buried on the Virginia shore, close to the spot from whonce they started. They found on her person a gold watch and articles were left in charge of a farmer who lived close at hand. The body was so distigured that it mer flat, which had fallen to the back of her head, the ribbons being still tied under the chia. [This was no doubt the body of one of the laties lost in the late collision on the reterms river, and could be recovered with-

Our informant concludes his remarks about Richmond by saying that Beaurepard has fallen from his high estate, his name being sold on mentioned except in derision. He has resired from active duty, numerally on account or are no longer wanted. Lee and Jackson are now the in turn be laid on the shelf, and be compelled to make room for the next favorite.

BALTHOUR, Argust 21, 1862.

Werements of the Rebel Threes Si or the Butto of Cedar tock on Washingto -The Troope Recently at Richmond Hace Been Massed on the Rapidan - General Jackson, with One Hundred Thousand Troops, is Marching on Desbury and Protestille by Way of Stra bury and Winchester-General Pope to be Attacked by General Le when Jacks n Reach's Win hester-Lee and Jackson are then to March on Washing on, Sc., dc.

ither o prove f reflable, has been received here, the sub-

stance of which I proceed to give below:—
It will be remembered that some weeks ago (certainly rg before the end of July, and long before the affair a that the Union troops would evacuate the perfusuia), was stated on authority from goveral different quarter that the rebel troops were evacuating Richmond. It is now known that there were good grounds for making that ration of their troops before the 25th of Jone the rebel But the presence of so many men there and their limited facilities for feeling them came near creating a familie; and as soon as the danger of an attack on highmond parent away troops begin to be moved away from the . This movement of troops from the immedi-vicinity of Richmond consciuned soon after 4th of July, and it has continued soon since. Perhig the month of July, however, and while it was uncertain whether or not Gen. McCléllau was to be so reinferced as to enable him to marels again on Rich mord, 200,000 rebel from were still kept at and near Richmond for the defence of that city, while 100,000 were managuaged around his position at Harrison's Landing, troops at Gordon-ville and Charlottesville for operations inforced became less and less, troops continued to be drawn away from Richmond and added to the ferce at Gordensville and Orange. By the lat of August there were as many troops at the latter points as their were Helmond, however, as late as the 7th of August, on was ascertained by the movement of Gen. Hooker to Hattern thill on the day before. As early as the 1st of August the repols had begin to suspent McClollan's intention of evacuating the perinsula; on the Pills the Paternood negroupers stated that the evacuation had communicate

perindula is regarded in Rickmond and great minimums.
As long as the Army of the Potomac could be kept on the war—as so many Union troops put hors de condut. The safe withdrawal of the whole army with all their cannon, arms and comp equipage, to a point where they can again essume the offentive, is regarded in the mane light

as the less of a great battle. The question of pursuing McClellan's army in case of actual evacuation was dis-cursed at a council of war held at Richmond on the 7th and it was decided that an effective pursuit would be immade public; but they are supposed to have been the presence of such a strong Union flotilla in James river, under the protection of whose guns the whole army would be, and an unwillingness to suffer a second time the from the Chickahominy to the James river.

however, and no doubt in pursuance of its decisions, still Sordonsville. This movement continued steadily until he line of the Rapidan had been swelled to 250,000

The battle of Cedar Mountain, it will be remembered that engagement, the rebels consider and claum it as a victory for them. They have made Gordonsville second Manassas, and they boast that the Union troops can never cross the Rapidson, any more than McPowell acceeded in crossing Buil run. They compare the battle of Codar Mountain to the preliminary skirmsh at Bull run on the 18th of July, 1861. But it is said that that battle was brought on by General Jackson principally to the reteis regarded the desence of the Rapitan as the important point of the campaign, and to induce the Unionists to mass and keep at Culpepper a great army while he, under the direction of General Lee, should as

complish the real object of the campaign.

On the 12th General Jackson proceeded from Gordons ville to Staunten, where a column of fifty thousand troops had been assembled. Placing himself at the head of these, it is said that he marched immediately up the turnpike road to Harrisonburg, and from thence to Stras burg and Winchester. At the same time a second column of fifty thousand more troops was put in motion from Go tonsville, en route for Staunton, in the railroad cars, and diately. There were still left at Gordonsville on the 16th

The plan of the campaign was believed to be for Cen-Jackson to keep General Lee apprised of his movements. so that they could act in concert. On Jackson's arriv at Winchester, General Lee is to attack Pope's army, and on to Washington at once. At the same time Jackse for Leesburg, cross the Potemic at three points there tomac. If the plan succeeded, General Lee expected was crossing the Potomac with one hundred thousand. The rebels pretend to have certain information that the defences of Washington on the Virginia side are not near so formulable as corresented, and that they can easily be carried. At all events, it was General Lee's intention to make the at noissurce, that the works were too strong to be carried lagton, and march on W shi gton in conjunction with righty miles; to the Polomac at Lee-burg firty miles rther; to Washington, by way of Poolesville and Darnes town, thirty miles more, m king 150 miles. J.cl.sc would being him to Winchester on the 20th instant (ve-According to this calculation it is time now deneral Lee to attack Pope's army on the Rapidan. As that attack will depend, however, entirely on the success of Jackson's movements, it may be delayed some day

Such is an outline of the rebel play and of its even tion, according to Southern authority, so far. Its success or failure to suy extent depends not in them, but on our own military authorities, who are no doubt fully command of all their movements, and are fully prepared for them at all points.

Important from the Rapidan—The Next Britle Firsh.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 18.]
The exciding persides at clear that a great buttle, on or begond the lit of the Rapidan, cannot long be deterred. A unit take place wiences our dener is are ready, and no b fore. Chippper Court thou e (Burier) intit we initially will almost or ainly be the seem of a tion. At that youll almost our duality be the seem of a tion. At that youll one is now busy throwing up interestments, mounting heavy gains, and making the wall preparations upon which the tenerals of his nation commonly rely for protection from the homospun clad, impecuous legions of the South.

The sound of cannon was, for a short time, heard at Gordonsville on Schorlay night. Whether it price deal from an artillery skirmish or what other cause, has not

Jun Ster Department, E.G. MOND. August 1, 1802.

Jun Sceron, Esq., Depository, Strantan.—

Ein—In . nawer to the inquiries of the 25th clt. you can

1. That the 7.80 interest notes will at any time be ac-

stand for the state of the standard in general Processy state of every denomination.

4. The 7.80 is the many be bound in exchange for the six per cent call certificates. Such exchange effects directly what the holder of the certificates may be indirectly by calling for payment of the certificate in current, motes, and then exchange them for interest naturally. The purpose are trief by the first of interest bearing, the purpose are trief by the first of interest bearing in ces is to take them out of the general architect. Then I effected by the first has a calculated of interest taken that they will pass into the general deposits or circulation of the banks. In passing them from the new of the banks, in passing them from the new of the early of the year when the interest will expect up it the year when the interest will expect up it the year when the interest will expect up it thereof a month of the centre of the confirm of call funders the are equal to a to be the year when the interest will expect up it the confirm of the first of the year when the interest will expect up it the confirm of the confirm of the first of the year when the interest will expect up it there exists a confirm of the confirm o

Special Telegraphic Despatelles to the Richmond Newspapers.

A special desputch is the late of the lat

A special desputch to the idealing and leader, which below, the 18th test, even bet church the first of the period that on the 12th of Art, when a married it there can particle of the can be a first of the first particles of the

ERIN GO BRAGH!

THE CORCORAN OVATION

CEAD MILLE FAUTHEL

Tremendous Enthusiasm of the People.

SPLENDID MILITARY AND CIVIC PAGEANT.

Speeches of Gen. Corcovan and Mayor Opdyke.

The Scene on Proadway, in the Park and in Front of the St. Micholas.

Two Hundred Thousand People Turn Out to Witness the Procession.

One of the Days for Old Ireland and the Union.

FAUGH A DALLAGH!

At an early hour in the morning the Continental Hotel was besieged by the friends of the general, who wished to bid him a final adieu, and a general hand shaking and well wishing took place in the rooms of the General. brough so much labor, yet all found him pleasant, aflable, and with a good word for everybody. Before caving Philadelphia the General received the following

No. 237 Broadway, New York, August 21, 1863.

Gen. Michael Coromay, Phinadel his, Pa. —
Brave soldber! I rule path it welcome home! Walcome to new opportunities of distriction and glory. I
e neratulate you and the country or year martind,
promotion. THE PIRST BEGIMENT POR GEN. CORCORAN'S IRISH

Bit GADE.

Before leaving the hotel the General was waited upon at his rooms by Colonel Heeran, of the One Hundred and en h l'en sylvania regiment, the organization of Corcoran acce, ted the profesed regiment with thanks, and was glad to know that his countrymen were still wil-ing to fight under the glarious old banner of freedom. Colonel Heenan is no relation to the celebrated John C. Hoenen, although he is endowed with a good deal of the

companied by his suite, took carrieges at the door of the hotel, and stafted for the New York depot, at Kensington. But little cu-thusiasm was manifested by the Philadelphians on he General's leaving the city, owing to the early hour in the morning and to the desire of the General to go with through some of the most unfrequented streets, was fee quently cheered on its way to the depot. On arriving as the depot the party were ese ried to a a scial car wi were moving out of the depot amid the heers of hundreds of mechanics, who had been at acted to the spot by the cheering of the passungers on the train.

THROUGH PENNSYLVANIA. All along the inflroad flags were flying, and at every station men, women and children looked with auxious eyes toward the train, as it swillly passed onward.

AT BEISTOL ent with choers for the noble sen of Ireland. The Gencwere the offers made by individuals to co be a sold Little of importance took place antil after the train has

passed over the belaware at Treaten, and was ushered THROUGH NEW JERSEY.

The shrill scream of the locomotive whistle soon prought the populace out, and the relivened was crowded by people whose enthusia m, in many instances, got

The General took his stand at the roar platform as the train passed through the city, and was greeted with heers. As the train stop od at the dipot the growd reshed aren the cars, and after leasily cheering for Corhand, and none who could get through the crowd neral stepped out, and, in a few well cha-sen remarks, informed the citizens of Trenton that he had e me again to take up his sword in defence of the Union, and he thought it was the duty of every restered them from infancy, and regretted that he had to t the time to give them a little of his experience while a viscouer; and in conclusion said that the army of Jeff.

He was frequently interrupted in his remarks by cheers eneak, but the bell sepiding, he was compelled to desist and jump on board the train, and was soon out of sight of

The people of the little town of Princeton turned out to welcome the passage of the General through their and gave vent to every demonstration of Joy as the Gene AT PEW BRONSWICE.

Here, as everywhere eles, the people terned out en masse to w come the hero of Bulterns. Lacting stand along the the depot the crowd was dince, and women fracty min stred, with hard meavered, and newed a least reeign tion of their fidelity to the Union. When the cars cam e a halt the people crowded upon the tran, and it was with deficulty that the General obtained an apportunity

semewhat onet, General Corcoran said:

I make we true seemly and authorise to reception. I have not come here to make represent a sam on a trip or work, and I am proof to have not that how derives in most and has been done her day in helping to put an end to this meurised reliable. (Cheera.) I come to gather around me man who want to put an end to this meurised reliable. (Cheera.) I come to gather around me man who want to put an end to this reliable as once. (Cries of "Here we are." "Go our we'll follow ") I do not like to rob New Jersey, but if you will come to New York numediately I will find a place for you in the I rish Bright.

Here the Gene al was interrupted which a perfect atorm of applause, and the case moved off available absorber. a mewbat qui t, General Corcoran eatd :--

prevented from going on with the train. Women hat the General's arm been a pump is the means of getting water, it could not have been wor with more personer and energy. The windows of the factories along the streets were alled with people,